

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. NICHOLS, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1862.

The Compromisers at Washington.

The Compromisers are busily employed at their great work in Washington, and will probably present their bantling to Congress in a short time. While the people of the Union are awake to the grand questions of the day, and the armies of the Union are going on from triumph to triumph, and the enemies of the Union stand on the verge of utter defeat, we hear a feeble cry coming from men who are not of this age and do not comprehend its momentous issues, and are not qualified to direct its progress—"Don't be radical. You must be conservative, or the country is ruined!" Now conservatism is an admirable thing, and not only so but essential to the existence of every government, and so far as the word signifies the preservation of what is good we are conservative. And so far on the other hand as radical means uprooting and destroying what is good, we are anti-radical. But we have heard this cry of Conservatism and radicalism too long not to know that the first term is often used to express that which obstructs the path of human progress, while radicalism is an epithet used to brand that course of action which is prompt, bold and decisive. When a man lacks moral courage to strike like a hero, he steps timidly back from the scene of danger and calls himself conservative, and such a man is sure to call his independent, bold and energetic neighbor, who fixes his eye upon one great and heroic purpose and lets collaterals and minor consequences take care of themselves, a radical.

Well, what are these Congressional conservatives aiming at in their efforts to compromise? Divested of an immense cloud and fog of verbiage and threadbare common-places, they virtually tell this great nation now fighting for its life against the most wicked and desperate, and reckless rebels the world ever beheld. You must fight your battles tenderly and with great regard for the welfare of your erring brethren. When you fire your cannon "touch them off easy."

You must be vigilant in protecting the property of rebels, for if in marching through a district where the people are trying to poison and assassinate your soldiers, a slave should accidentally run off, it might sour some traitor against the Government.

On no account hold leading rebels in custody, but if you do, lionize them and feed them high at first-class hotels.

The first grand requisite is for our army to protect rebel property, especially negro property, and rather than this should not be done, let the Constitution and the Union perish!

This is a fair statement of the creed which old political fossils are trying to force upon this nation. The army of the republic is to be fettered and disarmed in the flush of success and made subservient to the whims of a clique of compromisers, who seem more anxious to secure the reinstatement of the rebel leaders in their former political power than to redeem a struggling nation. If such disastrous counsels prevail we may expect to see Davis, Stephens, Wigfall and Floyd in Washington before many months, again uttering their treason boldly and defiantly in the ears of the National Council.

We utterly repudiate such mischievous heresies. They are fraught with nothing but mischief and disaster. If the compromisers carry through their plans, treason, far from being destroyed, will pause only while it takes a breathing spell and gathers fresh strength to renew its attack upon the Union. We shall have a troubled sleep for a few months until conciliation has given over the chief posts of honor and profit to the arch-rebels. And then when "treason has done its worst," the clangor of the fire-bells, the glare of general conflagration, the crash of tottering buildings, and the shriek of mortal agony will again awake us to a drama tenfold more dark, and bloody and horrible than that now being enacted. We shudder as we now contemplate the picture. There is but one way to destroy this hellish rebellion. We must strike at its heart without mercy. Not a vestige of it must be left. When we cut off its hydra heads the wounds must be burned over with red-hot iron, lest like those of the dragon of Hercules the heads

of the monster sprout forth afresh.—Strike hard, strike home, and strike heavily. No matter what perishes the "Union must be preserved." The Nation must live at whatever cost. Such is the voice and irrevocable fiat of our twenty-five millions of people and woe to the politician who hints that in any event this republic may be left to perish! The army sweeps grandly on like an advancing ocean. The people shout "Onward with the flag!" Mercy and lenity must be extended to the deluded and mistaken masses if they will repent, but for the arch-rebels see have nothing save banishment and death.

Nullification in the United States Senate.

We have been exceedingly mortified at some late remarks made in debate by Senator Davis of Kentucky. His original remarks were so reasonable that a member sent a copy of them to the Clerk's desk to go on record, whereupon Senator Davis made the following explanation:

I said that in my judgment, Congress had passed unconstitutional measures, and so far as these measures are unconstitutional, I will advise my constituents to resist them, and I here repeat it. The position I have adhered to all the time, is that so far as the legislation of this Congress in the judgment of my people should be unconstitutional, I will advise them to resist it by all the means they can command. Until the Supreme Court of the United States has decided a law to be constitutional, every citizen has a right to judge for himself, upon his own responsibility of the constitutionality of the law, and he has a right to resist it according to his own judgment, and to submit himself to the proper courts when his conduct shall become subject to their judgment. If by his course, he commits the crime of treason, he is justly amenable to the punishment of a traitor.

We repudiate such doctrines as embodying the very soul of nullification. It was just such heresy that precipitated the Cotton States into a revolution. It was such heresy as Calhoun instilled into South Carolina in 1833. It is rank higher-lawism, and if acted on, will involve this nation in bloodshed forever.

"Every citizen has a right," says Mr. Davis, "to judge for himself" whether the law passed by Congress and signed by the President be constitutional or not, and if he come to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional, this Kentucky Senator advises him to "resist it BY ALL MEANS at his command!!" Shoot the Sheriff or U. S. Marshal, break open and demolish the jails, fire on the Federal Police, do anything to obstruct the enforcement of the odious laws! Do we dream? Can we trust our senses? Is this Garret Davis or Jeff Davis who utters doctrines on the floor of the Senate so monstrous and abhorrent to every law-abiding, conservative man? Why this frothy rant is the very language of radicalism and jacobinism. It is the wild jargon of the mob. It is a repetition of the cant of Toombs, Mason, Wigfall, Iverson and Jeff Davis, who will heartily endorse the views of this Senator. We have no faith in Senator Powell, Mr. Davis' colleague, and yet we do not believe that even he would have dared to preach such incendiary in the Senate, before Mr. Davis' speech. What he will do now is hard to predict, but of one thing we feel certain, that he cannot say anything more abhorrent to the feelings of law-abiding men. We feel certain that the Union men of Kentucky will repudiate indignantly the higher-lawism of Mr. Davis. It surely can find no response save with the rebels. We thought it was the duty of all citizens to obey the laws until repealed, or set aside by the decision of the Supreme Court. No, says Mr. Davis, you have a right to resist the law "by all means at your command," until the court decides such a law to be constitutional. Was there ever wilder or more dangerous radicalism? Imagine for a moment what would be our condition if the laws were to be thus resisted. The whole nation would be perpetually on the stormy waves of anarchy and mob-law. It would be worse than a den of wild beasts engaged in the work of mutual destruction. We feel most painfully assured that Mr. Davis is unfit to be a leader and counselor of loyal men in a time which demands so much coolness, discretion and self-control. We would far rather see him declare openly for the enemy than profess loyalty and preach nullification.

A paragraph appeared a few days ago in the Union, in reference to the selection of certain gentlemen for officers, which would not have been published had we reflected for a moment on the great impropriety of forestalling the action of a regiment in such matters. We must reject all such publications hereafter.

Washington Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1862.

The almost universal sentiment here, now is that the drama of the Rebellion is rapidly approaching its close. If, therefore, there are any in Tennessee who are hesitating about the expediency of signifying their adherence to the Union, they had better decide without delay, or else they will surely see the authorities of several States reorganized by the people under the American flag, without their assistance and concurrence. If they would escape the designation of eleventh-hour men, let them act at once, and declare for the Government against the revolt!

The steamer for Liverpool, which leaves Boston to-morrow, will carry out to Europe such news as will produce a general conviction that the American Government is extinguishing the most gigantic conspiracy and insurrection that ever took place in any age or country. The political philosopher will recognize the power of a great Republican Nationality to preserve its organic forms—the man of military science, the warlike capacity of freemen, used only to the acts of peace, when the occasion calls them to arms. The commercial world will hear with interest and satisfaction that almost every important port on the Atlantic coast is again in possession of the United States; and, finally, that, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure rendered necessary to overcome treason, the credit of the United States is so solid that its issues command a premium, and the most cautious capitalists are seeking investments in its stocks. The triumphs of the Treasury Department, in this last respect, are not less important than the splendid victories of the army and navy. Perhaps, however, no item of news will produce a stronger sensation throughout Europe than that which tells the suicide of the Merrimack. Great Britain and the Continent have thought more about that novel craft, since her encounter with the Monitor, than about anything else; and now under the progress of our victories, even the monster has gone to self-destruction! What a commentary on all the empty vaunting of the Rebels!

What true Tennessean can bear to think now of the contrast which the American Government presents to that of the so-called Confederacy, without an earnest desire to see the relations of his State to the Union restored in all their former strength and cordiality?

And what should prevent this restoration? Is there anything in the principles or policy of the President, or those associated with him in Executive Administration, that can raise, in any candid American bosom, the least distrust or suspicion? No matter about the movements or designs of certain ultras in Congress or outside. Let the Union be restored, let us harmonize once more as a band of brothers, and these mischief-makers can soon be disposed of. Anything, however, is better than the miserable anarchy, and misrule, and despotism which the conspirators have brought upon us.

The piratical bark of Rebellion is retiring slowly from the waters of the Union to the gulf of Eternal Shame and Perdition. It leaves without any regret on the part of humanity.

"No friends upon the leeward strand
Linger to wave the sunset hand,
Or speak the farewell, heard no more;
But lo, unheeded from the bay,
The vessel takes its mournful way,
Like some ill-fated bark, that steers
In silence through the Gate of Tears."

Methuselah was only a Youngster.
Most people have been accustomed to regard Methuselah as rather an old man as the good book says he lived to be nine hundred and sixty-nine years old, when he died. But as compared with the people of which accounts are given by the sacred writings of India, he was only a green stripling. Mr. Buckle, referring to the statements in the Sancherit books on the subject, says: The imagination of Hindus dwelled all competition. Among an immense number of similar facts, we find it recorded that in ancient times, the duration of life of common men was 80,000 years, and that holy men lived to be upwards of 100,000. Some died a little sooner, others a little later; but in the most flourishing period of antiquity, if we take all the classes together, 100,000 years was the average. Of the king whose name was Yuthubohir, it is casually mentioned that he reigned 27,000 years; while another, Alarka, reigned 55,000 years. They were cut off in their prime, since there were several instances of the early poets living to be half a million. But the most remarkable case is that of a very shining character in Indian history, who united in his person the functions of a king and saint. This eminent man lived in a pure and virtuous age, and his days were, indeed, long in the land; he was when he was made king he was 2,000,000 years old; he reigned 6,300,000 years; having done which, he resigned his empire, and lingered on for 100,000 years more, when he died. Who will say after this, that Methuselah was anything more than an exceedingly juvenile individual? The Sancherit writings, it will be remembered, are regarded as sacred by the East Indians as the Bible is by our people.

"Beauty and Booty."

When the Confederates evacuated Williamsburg, Gen. Magruder brought away six women who were suspected of being friendly to the Union cause, in order to guard against their giving information. After being held captives two or three days they were set at liberty, and arrived at West Point this morning, where they stated to Gen. Franklin that their persons had been violated by Gen. Magruder and other officers high in rank.

Colonel Duffield.

This officer has been transferred from the 9th Michigan Regiment, at Camp Parkhurst, Murfreesboro, to another department. We have received a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the officers of that Regiment, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That whatever degree of efficiency as soldiers this regiment may have attained, supremely attributed to the energy, faithfulness, and untiring devotion with which he has at all times discharged the highly important and responsible duties of his position, and we feel called upon to assure him of the profound gratitude and appreciation with which we regard the very important service he has bequeathed to us.

Resolved, That having in our intercourse with Col. Duffield as a brother officer, ever found in him an impartial superior, a high minded gentleman, and true hearted friend, we cannot give too high expression of the warm and abiding esteem with which his many acts of kindness and generosity have inspired us, nor of the deep sorrow occasioned by his separation from us, and we feel that long after peace shall have returned us to our homes and wonted avocations, the recollection of our beloved Colonel will be cherished in our memories as among the rare incidents of life too dear to be forgotten.

Jefferson, the great Apostle of Democracy as he is called, although a prime mover in the American Colonial Revolution, so much deprecated the awful calamities inseparable from even a just revolution by force that he regarded the ballot box as the instrument of peaceable revolution, as the distinguishing glory of the Federal Union. While representing our country at the Court of France, he wrote as follows, in a letter addressed to M. Dumas, under date of September 10, 1787:

"Our Federal Convention is likely to sit till October. There is a general disposition throughout the States to adopt what they shall propose, and we may be assured their propositions will be wise, as a more noble assembly never sat in America. Happily for us, when we find our Constitution defective and insufficient to secure the happiness of our people, we can assemble with all the coolness of philosophers and set it to rights, while every other nation on earth must have recourse to arms to amend or to restore their Constitutions."

What would the Sage of Monticello say if he could witness the madness of the rebels, who trampled on the ballot-box and drew the sword?

The Franklin (La.) Banner tells us how the ladies in that region are freeing themselves from a dependence on the North for shoes. It says:

The cheapest way that they make them is to take the soles of old shoes, soak them in water until they are limber, pick out the old stitches, fit them to the last after the cloth is fitted to the same, sew the soles to the cloth with strong waxed thread, and then turn the shoe, nail the heel to its place, and the shoe is done. It is cheap, serviceable, and a very good cloth shoe.

Hunting up the "cast off soles of Northern shoes" looks promising for rebel independence, don't it?

Among numerous letters found in the camp of a Mississippi brigade recently surprised by our troops near Corinth, was one from a rebel to his sweet heart. He tells "Nancy":

"I expect that we will take a hunt for the yanks and I had much rather hunt anything that I ever hunted in my life than the yanks they are very easy found but they are not easy to get shot for there is too many of them but the marching gets me worse than the yanks for I am broke down I don't feel like that I could march five miles if the yanks was close behind me."

We notice that the old political families at Washington are still laboring under the delusion that they are doing the thinking for the nation. The delusion will speedily be dissipated. A new era is dawning on the country. Old ideas are passing away, and with them their authors, who can no longer produce an original idea or steer the Ship of State in the new waters which now surround her. The country now calls for young, active, independent thinkers. It is utter folly to look at old party platforms and demagogues, for their day is gone forever.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

MANAGER. STAGE MANAGER.

DUFFIELD & SANDS. W. H. EVERETT.

New Company still Successful!!

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20,

Will be performed the celebrated Operatic Drama, entitled

Don Cesar de Bazan!

Principal Characters by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EVERT, Mr. PIERCE, Mr. FLATCHEY, Mrs. H. BERNARD, Miss SCANLAN, Miss MOORE, &c.

DANCE, - - - MASTER RICHARDS.

To conclude with the Musical Comedietta, called the

SWISS SWAINS!

Characters by Mr. EVERETT, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. THOMAS, Mrs. BERNARD, Miss SCANLAN, &c.

In Rehearsal, the Beautiful Extravaganza,

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, - - - - - 50

Second Circle, - - - - - 25

Doors open at 7 past 7. Performance at 8 o'clock, precisely.

United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, information has been filed within and for the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 14th day of May, A.D. 1862, by John Trimble Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who prosecutes herein on behalf of the United States, against certain goods, viz: One dark brown Stallion, said to be thorough bred, about 15 hands high, about 5 years old, with a ring of white around the right hind leg, and three white saddle spots on his back, alleged in substance, that said Stallion was seized, on land, in the Middle District of Tennessee, in or near the town of Franklin, Williamson County, as forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same be condemned as forfeited, as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the mention, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said Stallion, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said Circuit Court, to be held at the City of Nashville, in and for said District, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

E. R. GLASCOCK, U. S. Marshal M. D. T.

May 20th, 1862—141

United States of America:

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS, information has been filed within and for the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, on the 14th day of May, A.D. 1862, by John Trimble Esq., Attorney for the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, who prosecutes herein on behalf of the United States, against certain goods, viz: One hundred and ninety-five sacks of Corn, and one box of Corn, containing in all about three hundred and ninety bushels, and marked A. Q. M. & C. A., alleged in substance, that said Corn was seized, on land, in the Middle District of Tennessee, a few miles South of Franklin, as forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same be condemned as forfeited, as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the mention, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said Corn, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said Circuit Court, to be held at the City of Nashville, in and for said District, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

E. R. GLASCOCK, U. S. Marshal M. D. T.

May 20th, 1862—141

BOARDING.

THE undersigned having leased the BOARDING HOUSE recently occupied by Mr. LAY, No. 4 College Street, is now prepared to accommodate families or single gentlemen, by the day or week, at reasonable rates. He would respectfully solicit public patronage.

may 20—31*

J. T. ABERNATHY.

J. M. MURPHY,

DEALER IN—

COTTON CARDS, SUSPENDERS,

BUTTONS,

Dry Goods & Staple Notions,

may 20—1*

16 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Nashville Building Association.

STOCKHOLDERS can pay their Monthly installments at the Store of A. H. HICKS & CO. In consequence of the present derangement in monetary affairs, nothing but Gold or Silver will be received in payment of dues.

Nashville, May 16th 1862—11*

C. A. FULLER, Secretary.

Bids for Machinery, &c.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 19th, 1862.

BIDS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M. Saturday, May 31, 1862, from citizens loyal to the United States only, for the HULL, Machinery and State Room. (Four of two Steamboats borne against the rebels, and now partially sunk in the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn.)

Bids will be received for the whole or parts of the above. Government Funds only received.

J. D. BINGHAM, Capt & A. Q. M.

may 20—11*

BOOK-BINDERY.

THE New Book Bindery, Nos. 19 & 21, Dunderberg Street, has resumed business, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work and Blank Work in neat and elegant style.

Books and Orders left at W. H. BERRY'S Book Store, or at the Bindery, will receive prompt attention.

may 18—1*

JOHN C. FEHR.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

At J. F. Engster's Grocery Store.

No. 71, CUMBER STREET, NEAR CEDAR.

REAL imported Swiss, Limburgh and Western Reserve Cheese, Irish Potatoes, Corned Beef, Pickled Herring, Sardines, besides all other kinds of Groceries.

may 18—1*

RANAWAY.

THE subscriber, living in Davidson County, Tenn., on Wednesday night, the 14th inst., TWO NEGRO MEN, named PITT and JOE, FHT in about 6 feet high; weights about 175 pounds; of brownish complexion; two of his front upper teeth defective, and is about 22 years old; bushy hair, with pleasant countenance.

Joe is about 25 years old, weights about 160 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; rather a darker shade than his brother Pitt. He has a scar from a cut on his left forehead; down look when spoken to; both clean shaven. They will probably keep together.

I will pay \$5 Dollars a piece for their apprehension, if returned to me, or so secured that I can get them, if taken in this County or State, and \$40 Dollars each if taken out of the State.

W. P. SIMPKINS, Nashville, May 18th, 1862. 10*

NEW GOODS

Wholesale and Retail!

N. LANDE,

No. 13 Public Square,

(FOURTH SIDE CORNER MARKET.)

HAS received, and is constantly receiving, a large and well-selected stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CALICOES & DOMESTICS,

Which he will sell at wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices, for Cash.

may 18—6m

GEO. W. SHEWMAKER. BYRON H. ROBB.

SHEWMAKER & ROBB,

Army Intelligence Office,

No. 11, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

(BETWEEN MARKET AND WALNUT.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established for the Benefit of Strangers,

COMING TO ST. LOUIS IN SEARCH OF

Sick, Wounded, or Soldiers that have

Died from Wounds or Sickness.

CORRECT INTELLIGENCE WILL BE GIVEN OF

the condition of any Sick or Wounded Soldier in

ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, NASHVILLE,

MOUNT CUTO, or any other Hospital in the Western

Department. This is the only Army Intelligence

Office in the United States, and information regarding

Soldiers from any part of the U. S. can be given

at any time, by calling at, or writing to the Army

Intelligence Office, Post-Office Box No. 1848.

N. B.—Persons coming to St. Louis in search of

their Friends will obtain all necessary information

by calling at our Office, No. 11, South Fourth Street.

May 18, 1862. 1*

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 11, South Fourth St.,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Established for the benefit of strangers coming to

St. Louis in search of

SICK OR WOUNDED,

and for persons living at a distance who can write

to the Army Intelligence Office and obtain reli-

able information of any soldier that con-

stituted in the States of

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin,

Minnesota, Kentucky and Missouri.

CORRECT INTELLIGENCE WILL BE GIVEN OF

any soldier from the above States, whether

Sick, Wounded, Killed, or Taken Prisoner, and

in what battles he may have been engaged, and

where his regiment is stationed.

Information will also be given of the condition of

any sick or wounded soldier in St. Louis, Louisville,

Cincinnati, Nashville, Mount City, or any Hospital

in the Western Department; and where those killed

in battle, or have died from their wounds, are bur-

ied; and where those taken prisoners are con-

finued.

This is the only Army Intelligence Office in the

Department of the Mississippi, or Western De-

partment—and information of soldiers from any of the

above States can be given at any time by calling or

writing to the Army Intelligence Office.

Persons writing will please give the name of the

soldier, what State he enlisted in, and the number of

his regiment. Charges for any kind of Army Intelli-

gence will be Two Dollars, and any person writing

will please enclose the amount, in order to secure

attention to their inquiries.

Address: Army Intelligence Office, St. Louis, Mo.,

in care P. O. Box 1848. [May 18, 1862—1*

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

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MERCHANTS